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ABSTRACT

Designed to support curriculum and to facilitate instruction and learning at the sixth grade level, this annotated bibliography contains materials found in the library at the Brawley Middle School in Scotland Neck, North Carolina. To foster cooperative planning between teacher and librarian, the bibliography provides sample activities and lessons for the media specialist based on the North Carolina Basic Education Plan, specifying the roles of the teacher, the school media specialist, the guidance counselor, and also included. The first section includes science materials related to the following topics or formats: an introduction to science; living things following topics: an introduction to science; living things (humans); matter and energy; space exploration; ecology; periodicals; and community resources. The second section features social studies books, nonprint sources, maps, and periodicals on Europe and the Soviet Union. General reference works and newspapers are listed in the third section. (SD)

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

FOR

6TH GRADE SCIENCE AND SOCIAL STUDIES

BRAWLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL

Margo Randolph

LIBS 6451

East Carolina University Fall Semester 1989

IR053289

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FALL PROJECT

LIBS 6451

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DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A major responsibility of the library media specialist is to make available the materials and equipment that support the school's curriculum. It is equally important that the library media specialist be a cogent agent in the design and implementation of the curriculum. To this end this project is designed.

The project is an annotated bibliography of materials found in the library that will facilitate instruction and learning in the sixth grade at Brawley Middle School in Scotland Neck, North Carolina. The specific disciplines covered are social studies and science. The textbooks for these two areas do not present all the information needed to carry out all of the objectives for science and social studies in the Basic Education Plan. A need is created for supplementary materials.

The annotated bibliography includes the different media on a specific subject that this library contains. In order to foster cooperative planning between teacher and librarian, included are activities and iessons the library media specialist can provide. Resources and activities for the two disciplines are based on the North Carolina Basic Education Plan.

Since it is desirous for students to develop independent study plans, the bibliography will be availabe to students as well as faculty.

SCIENCE

Grade Six: The Science Outline

In science the grade six program focuses on five major areas; the introduction, living things-human, matter and energy, space exploration, and ecology. A more detail listing follows.

1. Introduction

   What is science
   How science helps us
   Economic importance of science
   Careers in science and technology
   Current events

2. Living Things--Humans

   Our bodies: parts and functions
   Care of the body
   Diseases

3. Matter and Energy

   Physical and chemical changes
   Chemical shorthand
   Atomic structure
   Electrical energy and magnetism
   Properties of wave motion

4. Space Exploration

   Rockets
   Satellites
   Space travel
   Benefits to people

5. Ecology

   Populations
   Communities
   Ecosystems

ACTIVITIES FOR COOPERATIVE PLANNING IN SCIENCE

1. Write biographical sketches of famous scientists.
2. Keep a notebook of current events using the science magazines.
3. Prepare a chart showing careers in science.
4. Find articles in magazines on the recent research on diseases.
5. Find articles is magazines on recent space explorations.
6. Create a chart showing when cures for diseases were discovered.
7. Make a list of Nobel prize winners in the sciences.
8. Make time line charts showing manned and unmanned flights in space.
9. Use the appropriate reference books to make a list of products which are by-products of space exploration.
10. Make a list of people who discovered cures for contagious diseases.
11. Use the apprppriate reference book to identify native plants in the community.
12. Set up a display in the media center on either of the areas in the outline.
13. Make transparencies to illustrate a particular concept.
14. Make a video tape of a demonstration, a report, a play or a documentary on either of the areas in the outline.
15. Invite an expert in science to the media center to make an an audio tape or video tape to be played to the science classes.
16. Make a time line of major scientific discoveries from Pre-History to the Computer Age. (Groups could be assigned a particular period in time).
17. Publish a science newsletter using resources in the media center.
18. Look up addresses of major science organizations or foundations in the almanac and write to them for free or inexpensive

materials.

19. Make a list of the American and Soviet space explorers and the nature of their exploration.

20. Maintain a science career corner in the library throughout the year featuring a different career each month.

SAMPLE LESSON:SCIENCE

Title: "Singing the Black Bug Blues."

Overview: The purpose of this lesson is to give students an opportunity to work independently on a science project based on their own interests. One example of a research project is a slide/tape presentation on "How to Make an Insect Collection." The guidance counselor will provide the instruction and guidance in photography.

Library Media Skills Objectives:

Interpret specialized reference materials to develop and support research.

Use organizational skills to produce a multimedia presentation.

Organize to show sequence.

Produce a media presentation that contains specific matter.

Performance Objectives: Given an independent study guide, the students will identify a topic of inquiry, locate and evaluate resources, interpret specialized reference materials, and organize and produce a multimedia presentation.

Subject Area: Science.

Learning Strategy: Discussion, project.

Resources:

Books: Graham, Ada and Frank. Busy Bugs.
Hopt, Alice. Animals That Eat Nectar and Honey.
Horton, Casey. Insects.
Pringle, Laurence. Here Come the Killer Bees.
Tweedie, Michael. Atlas of Insects.
Wolf, Joyce. Ants to Zebra.

Filmstrip kit: Social Animals."Insects". National Geographic.

35-mm Camera, Film, Processing Mailers.

Independent Study Guide for Science Classes

Methods:

THE TEACHER WILL:

1. Explain the Independent Study Guide for Science Classes.
2. Discuss requirements and expectations.
3. Review and approve independent research topics such as "How to Make an Insect Collection."
4. Meet with the library media specialist and guidance counselor to plan strategies for working with students who are on independent study.
5. Meet with student or students at a scheduled time to discuss and review activities.
6. Evaluate the multimedia presentation with the library media specialist and guidance counselor.

THE LIBRARY MEDIA SPECIALIST WILL:

1. Meet with student or students to determine media-related needs.
2. Assist with obtaining and utilizing resources.
3. Guide students inplanning slide/tape production "How to Make an Insect Collection."
   - Prepare a storyboard.
   - Take photographs.
   - Write script.
   - Select or create musical background.
4. Work with guidance counselor who will give instruction in photography.
5. Evaluate multimedia presentation with teacher, guidance counselor, and students.

THE GUIDANCE CCUNSELOR WILL:

1. Give instruction in photography: use of 35-mm camera, composition techniques, and special effects.
2. Evaluate multimedia presentation with teacher, library specialist, and students.

THE STUDENT WILL:

1. Select topic for research such as "How to Make an Insect Collection."
2. Meet with the science teacher, guidance counselor, and library media specialist.
3. Locate and utilize resources:
   filmstrips, books.

4. Plan storyboard.

5. Get special instruction and guidance from the guidance counselor on photographic techniques.

6. Take slides during collection, storing, classifying, mounting, labeling, and organizing of insects.

7. Preview and evaluate slides with guidance counselor and library media specialist.

8. Take additional slides, if necessary.

9. Make graphics titles and credits.

10. Organize slide/tape presentation.

11. Tape a narration to accompany slides.

12. Work with teacher to compose and perform original music such as "The Black Bug Blues."

13. View and evaluate.

Evaluative Criteria: The students will select a topic for independent study and will successfully complete a multimedia presentation.

Independent Study Guide for Science Classes

You may work independently or in small groups.

1. Identify a topic for study.
2. Pose questions of inquiry related to topics.
3. Hypothesize answers.
4. Carry out an investigation or research to verify hypothesized answers.
5. Plan a media presentation to effectively share your investigation.
6. Organize and produce a multimedia presentation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY _ SCIENCE

OBJECTIVE 1: INTRODUCTION

BOOKS

Brown, Bob. Science for You: 112 Illustrated Experiments. Blue Ridge Summit, Pa: Tab Books, Inc., 1988.
Has experiments that require only inexpensive and readily available materials. Has step-by-step instructions, detailed explanations,clear illustrations. Experiments include those on electricity and magnetism, liquids, gases, sound and other vibrations, seeds and plants, chemistry, and physics.

_____. More Science for You: 112 Illustrated Experiments. Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.: Tab Books , Inc., 1988.
Contains experiments on vision, motion, weight, surface tension, temperature, sound, light, and many other scientific concepts.

Corrick, James A. Recent Revolutions in Biology . New York: Franklin Watts, 1986.
Surveys new theories, discoveries of realms of inquiry,exploring gene therapy and genetic engineering, discussing life on other planets.

Evans, Igor. Biology. New York: FRanklin Watts, 1984.
Describes the basic principles of biology emphasizing plants animals, and ecology. Using examples taken from everyday life and simple experiments.

Iritz, Maxine Haren. Science Fair: Developing a Successful and Fun Projects. Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., 1987.
Gives step-by-step guidance in how to develop a successful science project. Steps are described and explained along with tips for every stage.

Gardner Robert. Ideas for Science Projects. New York: Franklin Watts, 1986.
Introduces the scientific method through instructions for observations and experiments in biology, physics, astronomy, botany. psychology, and chemistry.

Gutnik, Martin J. How to Do Science Projects and Reports. New York: 1980.
Discusses performing scientific research following the eight steps of the scientific method and writing a formal report of the results following a special format.

Prochow. Dave. 101 Experiments for the Young Scientist. Blue Ridge Summit, Pa: Tab Books, Inc., 1988.
Has experiments on aerodynamics, computer science, life sciences, astronomy, electronics,meterology, chemistry, and engineering. Each experiment presents a question, defines its purpose, provides

a list of tools and supplies step-by-step instructions.

Rossbacher, Lisa A. Recent Revolutions in Geology. New York: Franklin Watts, 1986.
Surveys recent theories and discoveries in geology including research into plate tectonics, theories of mass, extinctions, and new perspectives on the earth caused by studying the geology of other planets.

Shapiro, Stanley Jay. Exploring Careers in Science. New York: Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 1989.
Discusses careers in the physical life, environmental conservation, and mathematical sciences, and how to prepare for them.

Taylor, Ron. Projects. New York: Facts on File, 1986.
Presents a varied range of projects that will introduce important scientific principles in a relaxed manner. Includes make a telegram, use your computer, crack codes, making wine.

Tucci, Salvatore. How to Do a Science Fair Project. New Yprk: Franklin Watts, 1986.
A step-by-step guide for creating a variety fo projects suitable for entry in a science fair with suggestions for choosing a subject, performing the experiment, and publishing the presentation.

U.S. Department of Labor. Occupational Outlook. Indianapolis, Indiana: JIST Works, Inc., 1988.
A Guide to jpbs in the United States, salary ranges, job descriptions. Grouped in classes.

Webster, David. How to Do a Science Project. New York: Franklin Watts, 1974.
Suggestions for three types of science projects- reports, demonstrations, and research, with emphasis on procedures used to do a successful project.

OBJECTIVE 2: LIVING THINGS - HUMANS

BOOKS

Annoxton, May, and Brent Schillinger, M.D. Coping with Skin Care. New York: The Rosen Publishing Group, 1983.
Arranged alphabetically by subject, this guide to basic skin care discusses the causes of several common problems adolescents experience with skin, hair, and nails and suggests beneficial preventive measures.

Berger, Melvin. Exploring the Mind and Brain. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1983.
Presents a first-hand look at scientists' research on how the mind and brain work.

Colman, Warren. Understanding and Preventing AIDS. Chicago: Children's Press, 1988.
Surveys the history and symptoms of the deadly disease and discusses how it spreads, how it may be prevented, and how it may eventually be cured.

Donahue, Parnell, M.D., and Helen Capellaro. Germs Make Me Sick!. New York: Alfred Knopf, Co., 1975.
Describes a variety of diseases and their treatment with a brief discussion of germs in general.

Donner, Carol. The Magic Anatomy Book. New York: W.H. Freeman and Company, 1986.
Relates the adventures of two children as they journey through the human body and learn about its structure.

Edwards, I. Gabrielle. Coping with Veneral Disease. New York: The Rosen Publishing Group, 1988.
Discusses the history of VD and how it is contracted and cured.

Fekete, Irene, and Peter Dorrington Ward. The World of Science, Disease, and Medicine. New York: Facts on File, 1987.
Answers these questions; What is disease, How is it caused, Why is a healthy diet important, How does the doctor diagnose an illness, and What will happen if I have an operation.

Frank, Julia. Alzheimer's Disease. Minneapolis, Minn,: Lerner Publications, 1985.
Explains the progressive brain disorder of Alzheimer's disease, gives case histories of victims and describes the problems faced by their families.

Goldsmith, Ilse. Anatomy for Children. New York: Sterling Publishing Co.,Inc., 1977.

Includes many easy experiments and tests which the child can perform, illustrating the ways that eyes, ears, and muscles work. Tells how to make a workable stethoscope.

Gutnik, Martin J. Genetics. New York: Franklin Watts, 1985.
A collection of science projects which demonstrate concepts and aspects of cell theory, reproduction and modern genetic theory.

Gray, Henry. Anatomy of the Human Body. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1966.
Classic text which gives a comprehensive study of the anatomy of the human body. Detailed illustrations are used.

Hamilton, Eva May. Nutrition: Concepts and Controversies. St. Paul, Minnesota, 1980.
A Comprehensive text to be used by teachers. Has a large appendix giving statistics on the human body, additives, cholesterol, fast foods, recommended nutrition references, conversion factors, and ideal weights.

Hyde, Margaret O., and Elizabeth H. Forsyth. AIDs: What Does It Mean to You?. New York: Walker and Company, 1987.
Explores great epidemics of the past , from the plagues of the Egyptians in Biblical times to Legionaire's disease. Current information is presented about the cause of AIDs, what it is like, ways to prevents its spread, and what it may mean to the future.

Hyde, Margaret O., and Lawrence Hyde. Cancer in the Young. Philadelphia: The Westminister Press, 1985.
Discusses various types of childhood cancers, their treatment, and prognosis for recovery. Also considers camps, trips, entertainment, and support groups that exist for young cancer patients and their families.

Jackson, Gordon. Medicine . New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Explores the structure and functions of the major systems of the body and discusses some of the causes of illness and how the body deals with infection.

Johnson Eric W. Veneral Disease and What You Should Do about It . Philadelphia: J.B . Lippincott Comapny, 1978.
Outlines the present veneral disease crisis in the United States, the facts about specific diseases and what could be done to help solve this national problem.

Knight, David C. Your Body's Defenses . New York: McGraw-Hill , 1975.
Describes the body's various natural defenses against diseases and gives hints on how one can reinforce these defenses with rest and proper nutrition.

Nourse, Alan E., M.D. Herpes. New York: Franklin Watts, 1985.
Discusses the characteristics of one of the most rapidly increasing sexually transmitted diseases and describes its symptoms and effects. Also provides some suggestions for curbing its spread.

_____. Viruses. New York: Franklin Watts, 1976.
An introduction to viruses, what they are, how they were discovered , diseases they cause, vaccines against them and research done on them.

Selph, Annabelle D., and Barbara Gervais Sheet. Alphabet Soup. Durham, North Carolina: American Printers Limited, 1975.
A nutrition education primer for parents, teachers, and school food service persons. Has nutritional facts, 100 poems, 20 recipes for children.

Silverstein, Alvin,Dr., and Virginia B. Silverstein. Epilepsy. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1975.
Describes the causes, symptoms, effects, and treatment of the various forms of epilepsy

Taylor, Ron. Health 2000. New York: Facts on File, 1985.
A study of potential trends, developments, and dangers in the health field, discusses ways in which humans will respond to disease and world hunger, control the environment, and use new technology to promote health in the future.

Winn, Marie. The Sick Book. New York: Four Winds Press. 1976.
Simple questions and answers reveal what happens to the body during many common illnesses and injuries such as bruises, broken bones, allergies, colds indigestion, and chicken pox.

NONPRINT

BFA Educational Media. Ears and Hearing [Filmstrip]. Santa Monica, California: CBS, 1976.
The brain and ears work together to make sound heard. The brain must learn to recognize important sounds.Has a teacher's guide.

Edson, Ann R., and Jack W. Pattyson. Systems of the Human Body [Filmstrip kit]. Baldwin, L.I., New York: Educational Activities, Inc. Bear Films, Inc. (Producer and Distributor), 1967.
Kit includes 6 filmstrips, 6 records,and 6 teacher's guides. Titles are; The Nervous System, The Respiration System, The Muscular System, The Circulatory System, The Digestive System, and The Skeletak System.

Harcourt Brace Jovanavich. The Brain: How It Works for You [Filmstrip]. New York: Authors, 1978.
Explains that the human brain is very complicated and presents unsolved mysteries about the brain.

_____. The Food We Eat [Filmstrip]. New York: Authors, 1978.
Stresses the need for proper amounts and for a variety of foods.

_____. Heredity: What Is DNA? [Filmstrip]. New York: Authors, 1978.
Tells that genes are composed of a chemical substance called DNA and that this substance determines inherited characteristics including some aspects of personality.

Mooney, Frank. Human Body Framework [Filmstrip]. Chicago, Illinois: Society for Visual Education, (c 1970).

_____. Human Circulatory System [Filmstrip]. Chicago, Illinois: Society for Visual Education, (c 1970).
Explains how blood cells carry substances to and from the body cells and tells about the types of circulation that carry these blood cells to all parts of the body.

_____. Human Digestive System [Filmstrip]. Chicago, Illinois: Society for Visual Education, (c 1970).
Explains how food is changed to forms the body can assimilate, and names the organs of the body that bring about the change.

_____. Human Glandular System [Filmstrip]. Chicago, Illinois: Society for Visual Education, (c 1970).
Names the many different glands that help regulate the body's activity and all the functions these glands perform.

_____. Human Nervous System [Filmstrip]. Chicago, Illinois: Society for Visual Education, (c 1970).
Gives the organs that make up the nervous system, and tells the function of each.

OBJECTIVE 3: MATTER AND ENERGY

BOOKS

Ardley, Neil. Exploring Magnetism. New York: Franklin Watts, 1983.
Includes activities which demonstrate how magnets work,and activities which explore the earth's magnetism and electromagnets. Also includes experiments which show some unusal things magnets do.

_____. Sound and Music. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Covers how sound is produced, transmitted, and heard, high and low sounds, the speed of sound, musical sounds, etc.

Arnov, Boris. Water: Experiments to Understand It . New York: Lothrop, Lee, 1980.
Properties of water are demonstrated through simple experiments.

Asimov, Isaac. How Did We Find out about Robots?. New York: Walker and Company, 1984.
Traces the development of robots from the automatic clock to the microchip and discusses scientific and industrial uses of robots.

Baldwin, Margaret and Gary Pack. Robots and Robotics. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Describes robotics- the science of building robots- and gives advice on careers in that field. Also defines robots and describes their function in industry outer space and the home.

Bently, Judith. The Nuclear Freeze Movement. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Discusses the history of the arms race and the growth of the nuclear freeze movements. Explains how the freeze would work and examines the arguments for and against it.

Berger, Melvin. Atoms, Molecules, and Quarks. New York: G.P. Putnam Sons, 1986.
An explanation of the composition, behavior, and uses of atoms, molecules, and quarks, the building blocks of the universe.

_____. Robots. New York: Franklin Watts, 1980.
Discusses a variety of robots, real and imaginary, with or without human form working, thinking, speaking,etc.

Branley, Franklyn M. Color: From Rainbows to Lasers. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1978.
Explains the basic composition of color, how it is created and used, and its psychological effects.

Catherall, Ed. Electric Power. New Jersey: Silver Burdett, 1981.
Simple experiments with batteries explain the basics of electricity,

the workings of electric circuits, and how electricity is used to power motors.

Cobb, Vicki. Chemically Active. New York: J.B. Lippincott, 1985.
Gives instructions for performing a variety of experiments, using easily available materials, that illustrate some basic principles of chemistry.

Corrick, James. Recent Revolutions in Chemistry. New York: Franklin Watts, 1986.
Describes the different branches of chemistry and discusses recent theories and discoveries and their practical uses.

Devere, Charles. Lasers. New York: Gloucester Press, 1984.
Contents: The world of lasers.-- Types of lasers. -- The laser in industry. -- Laser measurement. -- Communications revolution. --Light fantastic. -- Looking ahead.

Ford, Roger, & Oliver Strimpel. Computers: An Introduction. New York: Facts on File, 1985.
Presents a readable, scientifically accurate reference to computers. A glossary of terms used in the text, illustrations, and the index qualifies the book as a good reference source to the introduction to computers.

Filson, Brent. Exploring with Lasers. New York: Julian Messner, 1984.
Describes the characteristics of lasers, how they are made, how they work, and how they are used.

Halacy, Dan. Nuclear Energy. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Discusses nuclear energy, its production, use, and risks involved in its utilization.

Hawkes, Nigel. New York: Gloucester Press, 1984.
Contents: The nuclear age. -- The power of the atom. -- Nuclear reactors. -- An acceptable risk? -- The balance of terror. -- Using radioactivity. -- Toward the stars?

Knight, David C. Silent Sound. New York: William Morrow Co., 1980.
Examines extremely high frequency sound known as ultrasound and discusses its use in navigation,industry, and medicine.

Lambert, David, and Tony Osmond. Great Discoveries and Inventions.
Gives a history and introduction, provides a broad spectrum of information on such subjects as; printing, plasters, development of the wheel, rockets, centrifugal forces, lasers, x-rays, and holograms.

Lauber, Patricia. Get Ready for Robots. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1987.

An introduction to robots describing the many tasks they can perform at home and in industry and the things they might do in the future.

McGowen, Tom. Radioactivity. New York: Franklin Watts, 1986.
Discusses discoveries, developments, and scientists in the field of radioactivity which has revolutionized physics and medicine with particular emphasis on the work done by the Curies.

McKie, Robin. Technology. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Covers some of the important areas of technology that affect our lives, including generating electricity, computers, space communications, medical technology, etc.

Mebane, Robert C., and Thomas R. Rybolt. Adventures with Atoms and Molecules. New Jersey: Enslow Publishers, Inc., 1987.
Chemistry experiments for home or school demonstrate the properties and behavior of various kinds of atoms and molecules.

Mintern, Helen. Television and Video. New York: Warwick Press, 1983.
An account of how television programs are made, transmitted, and received, a look at the scope of television and video and their influence, and examines home video recorders and video disks.

Pringle, Laurence. Radiation. New Jersey: Enslow Publishers, 1983.
Makes individuals aware of the various sources of radiation, its uses and misuses, and its potential effect on life both as a benefit and as a risk.

Ross, Frank, Jr. The Magic Chip: Exploring Microelectronics. New York:
Traces the creation and development of one of the greatest technological developments of the twentieth century, the microchip, and describes some of the electronic products and systems that owe their existence to the chip.

Silverstein, Alvin , Dr., and Virginia Silverstein. The Robots Are Here. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice - Hall, Inc, 1983.
Describes various kinds of robots and their uses, and considers the relationship of robot and human and the implication of a world increasingly run by robots.

Stwertka, Albert. Recent Revolutions in Physics. New York: Franklin Watts, 1985.
Looks at recent developments in the field of elementary particle physics, discussing matter, relativity, atom composition, the nuclear atom, quarks, and gravitational and electromagnetic force.

Vogt, Gregory. Generating Electricity. New York: Franklin Watts, 1986.
Describes how common and uncommon forms of electricity are produced

or generated. Includes instructions for several experiments and has a glossary.

Williams, Trevor I. The History of Invention. New York: Facts on File, 1987.
Gives information on inventions during pre-history, the ancient world, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Industrial Revolution, 20th century, and the Computer Age. Uses photographs, drawings, diagrams, and graphs. Has a biographical dictionary of inventors in the back of the book.

NONPRINT

BFA Educational Media. Sound Music [Filmstrip and cassette]. Santa Monica, California: CBS, 1976.
Explains how sound waves travel.

_____. Uses of Sound [Filmstrip and cassette]. Santa Monica, California: CBS, 1976.
Explains how sound helps people identify things, measure things, identify illness, and clean the tools of hearing.

_____. What Is Sound [Filmstrip and cassette]. Santa Monica, California: CBS, 1976.
Tells how sound is made, explains intensity, and defines pitch.

Bowen, John. Atoms, Molecules, and Ions.[Filmstrip]. Chicago, Illinois: Society for Visual Education, (c 1970).
Explains how the concept of the nature of the atom changed, how atoms can combine to form molecules, how chemical change differs from nuclear change, and how atoms can become ions.

Society for Visual Education. Compounds and Changes [Filmstrip and cassette]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, 1975.
Defines compounds, mixtures, explains physical and chemical changes.

_____. Into the Atom [Filmstrip and cassette].
Defines electrical charge, illustrates the relationship between negative and positive charges, and introduces the fact that atoms are composed of protons, neurons, and electrons.

_____. Molecules in Motion [Filmstrip and cassette]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, 1975.
Explains that molecules are always in motion, defines solids, liquids, and gases, and demonstrates how energy can cause matter to change from one state to another.

_____. Molecules, Molecules, Molecules [Filmstrip

and cassette]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, 1975.
Defines molecules, explains method by which atoms join to form molecules, and defines negative and positive ions.

_____. Protons, Neurons, and Electrons [Filmstrip and cassette]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, 1975.
Defines protons, neurons, and electrons, shows the composition of the nucleus, and illustrates how electrons orbit the nucleus, and describes the way nucleus binding force operates.

OBJECTIVE 4: SPACE EXPLORATION

BOOKS

Barrett, N.S. Astronauts. New York: Franklin Watts, 1985.
Accompanied by many illustrations, the simple text describes astronauts' training, their space suits, and the type of jobs they carry out on space missions.

Darling, David J. Other Worlds : Is There Life out There?. Minneapolis, Minn.: Dillion Press, 1985.
Examines the evidence which may support the possibilities of life elsewhere in the universe, and discusses the efforts we have made to pick up signals from outer space.

Fox, Mary Virginia. Women Astronauts Aboard the Shuttle . New York: Julian Messner, 1984.
Describes the June, 1983 flight of the space shuttle with emphasis on the experiences of Sally Ride, the first American woman to fly in space. Also includes brief biographies of the eight women astronauts discussing their training and their future participation in space flights.

Gurney, Gene. Americans into Orbit: The Story of Project Mercury. New York: Random House, 1965.
A report on the objectives and men who were conducting the nation's pioneer probing of space.

_____. Walk in Space: The Story of Project Gemini . New York: Random House, 1967.
Preparations for the Project Gemini missions, with emphasis on those for Gemini 4 mission launched June 3, 1965 during which Astronaut Edward H. White left the spacecraft for 23 minutes.

Irvine, Mat. Satellites and Computers. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Describes what a satellite is, how they are placed in various orbits, some of the different kinds of satellites and their present and future uses.

Kelsey, Larry, and Darrel Hoff. Recent Revolutions in Astronomy. New York: Franklin Watts, 1987.
Discusses how recent innovations such as the new telescopes are affecting the study of astronomy, our understanding of the universe, and the search for new galaxies and the origins of life.

Knight, David (Ed.). American Astronauts and Spacecraft: A Pictorial History from Project Mercury through the Skylab Manned Missions . New York: Franklin Watts, (updated in 1975).
Gives information on Project Mercury, Project Gemini, Project Apollo and brief biographies of the United States astronauts.

McCarter, James. The Space Shuttle Disaster. New York: Bookwright Press, 1988.
Discusses the disaster that destroyed the space shuttle Challenger. The history and possible future of space shuttles and other aspacts of such vehicles is also covered.

Moche, Dinah L. The Astronauts. New York: Random House, 1978.
Describes various craft in space such as a spaceship and space station and discusses activities of astronauts as they prepare for and travel in space.

Petty, Kate. Space Shuttle. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
An easy reader that explains how the shuttle gets into space, who is in the shuttle, and their functions, how it works, what goes on inside the shuttle, and future use of the shuttle.

Vogt, Gregory. A Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Album of NASA. New York: Franklin Watts, 1983.
A brief history of NASA's development, from its early stages of research through the space shuttle programs, to conjectures about future projects in space research and travel.

NONPRINT

National Geographic Society. Today and Tomorrow in Space : The Space Shuttle and Beyond [Filmstrip kit]. Washington, D.C.:Authors, 1983.
The three filmstrips in the kit are: "The Space Shuttle". "Living and Working in Space", and "Satellites and How They Help Us". They describe current developments in space as well as some of the new frontiers. All three filmstrips in the series refer to ways space technology may be applied in the future.

OBJECTIVE 5: ECOLOGY

BOOKS

Adrian, Mary. Wildlife on the Watch. New York: Hasting House, 1974.
Describes the activities of a variety of birds, reptiles, and mammals during one day in the southwest desert, with emphasis on their interaction and territorial behavior.

Asimov, Isaac. The Beginning of Life. New York: Walker and Company, 1982.
Describes scientists' attempts to find how life began, including such topics as spontaneous generation.

Axelrod, Herbert. Handbook of Tropical Aquarium Fishes . New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc., 1955.
An old comprehensive guide to tropical aquariums. Identifies fishes and gives illustrations, statistics, and general description. Presents information on plants, management, and diseases.

Black, Hallie. Animal Cooperation. New York: William Morrow and Co., 1981.
Examines the theory of animal behavior called sociobiology, how it emerged, what it says about animal cooperation, why its application to human evolution and behavior has raised such controversy.

Burton, Maurice. Cold-Blooded Animals. New York: Facts on File, 1986.
An easy-to-understan definition of the term "cold blooded" and an application to the entire animal kingdom are included in this exploration of the world of reptiles and amphibians.

Edlin, Herbert. Atlas of Plant Life . New York: The John Day Company, 1973.
A nontechnical reference work depicts wild and cultivated plants in their natural setting and provides maps showing their distribution.

George, Jean Craighead. One Day in the Desert. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1983.
Explains how the animal and human inhabitants of the Sonaron Desert of Arizona, including a mountain lion, a roadrunner, a coyote, a tortoise, and members of the Padago Indian Tribe adapt to survive the desert's merciless heat.

Gunston, Bill. Water. New Jersey: Silver Burdett, 1982.
Gives chemical composition of water, its states, uses, sources, and location. Has a glossary, reference of people and events, and the index.

Hoyt, Alice L. Animals That Eat Nectar and Honey. New York: Holiday House,
Discusses different types of pollination the relationships between

plants and their pollination, and the creatures that pollinate them.

Horton, Casey. Insects. New York: Gloucester Press, 1984.
Uses simple experiments to explain about insects, the life cycles, eating habits, keeping insects, etc.

Jacobs, Lou Jr. Wonders of an Oceanarium. San Carlos, California: Golden Gate Junior Books, 1965.
Tells what an oeanarium is, why they are difficult to operate, the kinds of marine life which may be observed there.

Kane, Henry B. The Tale of a Wood. New York: Alfred A. Knof, 1962.
Explores the countryside through the eyes of a curious boy. One learns where to look for the inhabitants and ways of survival.

Kirkpatrick, Rena K. Look at Pond Life. Milwaukee: Raintree, 1978.
Easy-to-read text and illustrations explore the plant and animal life in a pond.

Lambert, Mark. The Plant World. New Jersey: Silver Burdett, 1979.
Photographs and detailed diagrams describe many plants, how they have evolved throughout the earth, and include descriptions of their cellular structure.

Marshall. Kim. The Story of Life . New York: Holt, Rhinehart, and Winston, 1980
Presents the latest scientific theories on the origin of the universe, the beginning of life, and the evolution of modern life.

McCormick, John. Acid Rain. New York: Gloucester Press, 1986.
Identifies the causes of acid rain , explains how it destroys forests, corrodes buildings, and harms human health, and suggests possible solutions.

McLaughlin, John C. The Tree of Animal Life: A Tale of Changing Forms and Fortunes. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1981.
Discusses the evolution of the major animal phyla from the first cells and transformation of animal life by the processes of natural selection acting on genetic materials.

Miller, Christina G. Acid Rain New York: Simon Schuster, Inc., 1986.
Provides an overview of the serious damage that acid deposition from the burning of fosssil fuel has done to the international landscape. While exploring each ecosystem, the authors offer a variety of simple experiments that can be done to determine the effect of acid rain on the environment.

Milne, Loros J. Insect World . New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1980.
Explores the complex behavior patterns of insects from the ant to the butterfly, providing information gained from the author's

field trips and describing how insects hunt, survive, and choose mates.

Pringle, Laurence. Here Come the Killer Bees. New York: William Marrow and Company, Inc., 1986.
Describes the characteristics and behavior of Africanized bees and discusses how they came to Brazil, how they are spreading northward, and their potentially disruptive influence on the native honeybee population which in turn could damage crop yields and the honey and beewax industry.

Rankin, Chrissy (text), and Oxford Scientific Films (photography). How Life Begins: A Look at Birth and Care in the Animal World. New York: G.B. Putnam's Sons, 1985.
Shows the lengths to which animals will go to ensure the survival of their kind. The photography is stunning and explicit. Treats the subject realistically.

Ress, Etta Schneider. Field and Meadow. Mankato, Minnesota: Creative Educational Society, Inc., 1967.
An informative account of the interdependence of earth science, ecology, and geology, and how man uses and abuses nature's beauty.

Stebbins, Robert C. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1985.
Gives field marks of all species in western North America, including Baja California. Gives reproductions.

Stwertka, Eve, and Albert Stwertka. Industrial Pollution: Poisoning Our Planet. New York: Franklin Watts, 1981.
Discusses the horrible effects of industrial pollution and industrial waste on human beings and their environment.

Taylor, Ron. The Invisible World. New York: Facts on File, 1985.
Discusses matter, energy, food, sleep, dreams, animal intelligence, instincts, extrasensory perception, ghosts, and visions.

_____. Through the Microscope. New York: Facts on File, 1986.
Presents a readable scientific introduction to the world the microscope reveals. Has a glossary of the terms used in the text, more than 120 illustrations (photographs and diagrams), and an index.

Tweedie, Michael. Atlas of Insects. New York: The John Day Company, 1974.
Presents insight into the world of this highly successful group of animals.

Wolf, Joyce. Ants to Zebras. New York: Julian Messner, 1981.
Examines the strange look, habits, or partnerships of a

variety of animals and plants that exemplify some of the many interesting ecological relationships found in nature.

NONPRINT

BFA Educational Media. Backyard Science [4 Filmstrips and 4 records]. Santa Monica, California: CBS, 1974.
Includes 4 filmstrips and 4 records on ants, bees, beetles, and crickets. Discusses their similarities, group behavior, habitat, ways of securing food, and ways of caring for the young. Has a teacher's guide.

_____. The Biomes [4 filmstrips and 4 cassettes]. Santa Monica, California: CBS, 1978.
These filmstrips explain how climate, mountains, soil, man, plants, animals create a biome.Covers the temperate forest biome, the desert biome, the grassland biome, the rain forest biome.

_____. First Ideas about Animals [Filmstrip kit]. Santa Monica, Californis: CBS, 1974.
Kit includes 4 filmstrips, 4 cassettes, 4 viewer's guides, and activity cards for each area. Titles are: Variety among Animals; Adaptations; Interactions; and Animal Change.

National Geographic Society. Social Animals "Birds" [Filmstrip and cassette]. Washington, D.C.: Authors, 1986.
Describes the group behavior of birds lists that influence the behavior, names cooperative nesters and describes several tasks shared by cooperstive nesters.

_____. Social Animals "Insects" [Filmstrip and cassette]. Washington, D.C.: Authors, 1986.
Names 3 social insects, describes their tasks, ways of communication, tells of dependence on the queen bee.

_____. Social Animals "Mammals" [Filmstrip and cassette]. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1986.
Names 2 kinds of social mammals, lists several ways that animals benefit by living in a group. Describes how certain social mammals work together, and explains what a dominance system is.

Society for Visual Education. Plants and Animals of the Sea [Filmstrip]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, (c 1970).
Explains what survival equipment and definite ways of living plants and animals need to survive in constant water and little light.

_____. Plants and Animals of the Swamps and Marshes [Filmstrip]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, (C 1970). Tells why plants and animals of the swamps and marshes need special survival equipment and definite ways of living in order to survive the constant moisture.

_____. Plants and Animals of the Mountain [Filmstrip]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, (c 1970). Explains what survival equipment and definite ways of living plants and animals need to survive rainstorms, droughts, high winds and frost.

PERIODICALS

Abridged Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. New York: H.W. Wilson Company, 2985-1989.
An author and subject index to the magazines subscribed to by this library. Can be used to find current information on specific topics.

Discover : The World of Science. New York: James D. McVey, 1989.
A monthly science magazine that includes as regular features articles on the galaxy, animals, environment, computer watch,and health.

Newsweek . Livingston, New Jersey: Newsweek, Inc., 1985-1989.
A weekly news magazine which covers issues, people, events, and places on a national and international level.

Odyssey; Waukesha, Wisconsin: Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1985-1989.
A monthly magazine dedicated to space exploration and astronomy for young people.

Popular Mechanics. New York: Hearst Corporation, 1985-1989.
A monthly magazine that features articles on technology of the present and the future.

Time. New York: Time, Inc. 1989.
A weekly news magazine which covers issues, people, events, and places on a national and international level.

Science News. Washington, D.C.: Science Service, 1989.
A weekly science news magazine which covers the various branches of science. A special section features research notes.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Abbott Laboratories
P.O. Box 2626
Rocky Mount NC 27801-2
Contact Ginger Green

Fulflex of North Carolina
500 E. 7th Street
Scotland Neck, NC 27874
Contact Eric Williams

North Carolina Forest Service
Rt. 2 Box 429
Scotland Neck, NC 27874

North Carolina Power
Rt. 1 Box 174-B
Rich Square, NC 27869

NCSU & A&T Extension Service
County Extension Office
Halifax, North Carolina

Roanoke Amaranth Health Center
P.O. Box 848
Weldon, NC 27990
or
P.O. Box 644
Jackson, NC 27845
Contact Paulette Ingram, M.D.

Rite Aid Drugs
805 Main Street
Scotland Neck, NC 27874
Contact Michael Ingram

SOCIAL STUDIES

Grade Six: The Eastern Hemisphere: Europe and the U.S.S.R.

The grade six program examines Europe and the U.S.S.R. The major focus is on the people, the physical environment, the government, and the economics of these two areas. Australia and New Zealand may be studied at this level because of their close ties to Europe. History at this level is used as a means to explain the present economic, cultural, and political life of Europe and the U.S.S.R.

Grade six Outline(Knowledge)

THE LEARNER WILL:

1. Know the major physical features of Europe and the Soviet Union.
2. Know that physical geography is a factor in determining where and how people live, and have lived.
3. Know there are traditional symbols of citizenship and/or nationality.
4. Know that there are different forms of government and that these forms may change over time.
5. Know that different forms of government have different ways of choosing and changing leaders.
6. Know that different societies have different attitudes toward the rights of citizens versus the authority of the state.
7. Know the need for legitimate authority and for persons in roles of authority.
8. Know the benefits and burdens of responsibility.
9. Know to evaluate issues of corrective, distributive, and procedural justice.
10. Know the problems of common concern often elicit international cooperation and conflict.
11. Know the location and use of economic resources in Europe and the Soviet Union.

12. Know that there is an unequal distribution of natural resources.

13. Know the importance of natural resources.

14. Know the major characteristics of the economic systems of Europe and the Soviet Union.

15. Know that economies are interdependent in Europe and the Soviet Union.

16. Know that governments are supported by taxes paid by citizens.

17. Know the basic social institutions and how these institutions serve the societies of Europe and the Soviet Union.

18. Know the influence of ideas and inventions in changing ways of living.

19. Know that ways of living change over time and understand why and how these changes occur.

20. Know that change affects the lives of people.

21. Know that the histories of the Soviet Union and the nations of Europe affect the lives of people today.

Grade six Outline (Skills)

THE LEARNER WILL:

1. Identify and define problems and suggest ways of solving them.

2. Locate and gather needed information.

3. Evaluate information.

4. Organize and analyze information and draw conclusions.

5. Use maps and globes.

6. Have a sense of time and chronology.

7. Demonstrate growth in self-management.

8. Participate effectively in groups.

ACTIVITIES FOR COOPERATIVE PLANNING IN SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Keep a notebook of the current events in Europe and the Soviet Union.

2. Make a chart of the current rulers in Europe and the Soviet Union.

3. Make a chart showing the rulers, past and present, of a specific country in Europe or the Soviet Union.

4. Make a graph comparing the populations of the countries in Europe and the Soviet Union.

5. Make a time line showing the inventions that changed peoples' lives.

6. Set up a display in the media center on a particular country studied.

7. Make a list of Nobel prize winners and their categories from Europe and the Soviet Union.

8. Make transparencies, audio tapes, and charts to elaborate on or to enrich a lesson.

9. Make a video tape of a demonstration, a report, a play, or a documentary on changing governments, world-wide pollution, everyday life, or any topic in the outline.

10. Invite a guest teacher to the media center to make a video tape or audio tape on a topic pertinent to social studies. Share the tape with the school.

11. Use the almanac to find the addresses of the embassies of the countries studied to obtain free materials to be place in the vertical file.

12. Make time lines on historic events that took place in Europe and the Soviet Union.

13. Publish a weekly/monthly newsletter on the current happenings in Europe and the Soviet Union.

14. Make a newspaper with articles centered around a specific time in history for a particular country in Europe or the Soviet Union.

15. Do research on the ethnic groups in the Soviet Union.

16. Write biographical sketches on past/present rulers in Europe and the Soviet Union.

17. Make a radio play of the events leading up to the end of World War I/ World War II.

18. Plan, organize, and research information for a quiz bowl on Europe and the Soviet Union.

19. Participate in classes that instruct students in the use of reference materials found in the library media center.

20. Make a chart showing the major rivers in Europe and the Soviet Union.

21. Make a chart showing the major mountain ranges in Europe and the Soviet Union.

22. Complete a report on how the rivers or mountains affect the lives of the people living near them.

SAMPLE LESSON:SOCIAL STUDIES

Title: European Nations: Fascinating Facts.

Overview: The purpose of this lesson is to help each student identify, locate, select, interpret, and utilize facts about a country in Europe by completing a booklet. Many library media skills can be incorporated into this social studies unit.

Library Media Skills Objectives:

Identify and locate the card catalog, vertical file, periodicals, newspapers, encyclopedias, almanacs, specials dictionaries, filmstrips, and tapes.

Select an encyclopedia, an almanac, a filmstrip, and a dictionary to find information on a given subject.

Interpret maps, graphs, and charts.

Compare facts from different sources.

Use an index.

Summarize information.

Prepare a bibliography.

Performance Objective: Given directions for completing a project booklet on a country in Europe, the student will utilize the resources in the library media center to correctly compile factual information.

Subject Area: Social Studies.

Learning Strategy: Lecture, demonstration, project.

Resources:

Encyclopedias, almanacs, dictionaries, atlases, filmstrips, tapes, vertical file, newspapers, magazines.

Transparency of map of Europe

Project Guidelines

Sample Booklet

Bibliographic Form

Methods:

THE TEACHER WILL:

1. Assign topic (country of Europe): show transparency of map of Europe.
2. Distribute project guidelines.
3. Show sample booklet.
4. Schedule five class periods in the library media center.
5. Assist with research.
6. Provide materials for booklet.
7. Grade project.

THE LIBRARY MEDIA SPECIALIST WILL:

1. Review location of library media center resources.
2. Instruct students in the use of almanacs, special encyclopedias, and atlases.
3. Give individual reference assistance as needed.
4. Explain the bibliographic format.
5. Evaluate project.

THE STUDENT WILL:

1. View transparency of map of Europe.
2. Observe demonstration.
3. Locate and utilize information.
4. Complete project booklet.

Evaluative Criteria: The student will complete a project booklet using correct facts.

Sample lesson continued

Project Guidelines

Follow these directions for each page:

Page 1: Name of country
Flag
Your name and section number

Page 2: Facts-in-Brief
Area in square miles
Capital city
Population
Official language

Page 3: Geography
Climate
Topography

Page 4: Resources

Page 5: Famous people

Page 6: Historical events

Page 7: Housing

Page 8: Transportation

Page 9: Government

Page 10: Schools

Page 11: Current events

Page 12: Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR 6TH GRADE SOCIAL STUDIES

BOOKS

Aliki. A Medieval Feast. New York: Harper & Row, 1983.
Describes the preparation and celebration of a medieval feast held at an English manor house.

Anderson, Lydia. Immigration. New York: Franklin Watts, 1981.
Traces the history of immigration into the United States from the seventeenth century to the present, and discusses varying policies governing entry into this country with emphasis on such problems as quotas, illegal aliens and refugees.

Anderson, Ulla. We Live in Denmark. New York: Bookwright Press, 1984.
First-person interviews with people of all backgrounds, occupations, and ages showing the Danish way of life. Colored photographs give insight into the native quality of Danish life. Has a quick reference section for the social and administrative structure of Denmark.

Andrews, Ian. Pompeii. Minneapolis, Minn.: Lerner Publications, 1980.
A description of the city of Pompeii and the daily life of its citizens immediately before the eruption of Mount Vesuvious.

Armitage, Paul. The Common Market. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett,

Includes how the community works, foreign affairs, education, farming, trade and industry, energy, and transport. Has a reference section.

Arnold, Guy. Date LInes of World History. New York: Warwick Press, 1983.
Presents a history of the world from 40,000 B.C. to the present.

Bain, Iain, and Albert McDonald. Mountains and People. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1982.
Looks at six distinctive landscapes of the world, and shows how the nature of the surroundings governs development, and thought.

Barker, Peter. Eastern Europe. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1979.
Describes the geography, culture, economy, industry, and agriculture of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, and East Germany.

Barnaby, Frank. Space Weapons. New York: Gallery Books, 1984.
Covers space weapons, spies in space, anti-satellite weapons, and star wars. Has large colorful illustrations and photographs.

Bently, Judith. The Nuclear Freeze Movement. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Discusses the history of the arms race and the growth of the nuclear freeze movement. Explains how the freeze would work

and examines the arguments for and against it.

Butson, Thomas. Gorbachev: World Leaders, Past and Present. New York: Chelsea House, 1986.
A biographical portrait of Mikhail Gorbachev, detailing the personal as well as historical events that shaped his life, the country and culture from which he rose to power, and the struggles surrounding his career.

Carroll, Raymond. The Future of the United Nations. New York: Franklin Watts, 1985.
Examines the history, development, and accomplishments of the United Nations and addresses the problems and the future of the organization.

Caselli, Giovanni. The First Civilization. New York: Peter Bedrick Books, 1985.
Traces the early history of civilization from the first toolmakers of four million years ago through the Greeks of the fifth century.

Clements, John. Clement's Encyclopedia of World Governments. Dallas, Texas: Political Research, Inc., 1979.
Gives statistics, maps, flags, charts, and information on world governments.

Coleman, Francis. Great Britain: The Land and Its People. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1981.
A pictorial and descriptive survey of Britain's geography, culture, government, history, and economy.

Colum, Padraic. A Treasury of Irish Folklore. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1967.
Contains stories, traditions, legends, humor, wisdom, ballads, and songs of the Irish people.

Corlishley, Mike. History as Evidence: The Romans. New York: Warwick Press, 1983.
Uses remains of the past and Roman writings to create a picture of life in the town and country. Includes Roman government and religion, buildings and trade, work and recreation.

Dixon, Dougal. Geography. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Uses examples taken from daily living to answer questions about shaping the land, seas and oceans, the atmosphere, the seasons and weather, human settlement and landscape modification.

Dolan, Edward, Jr. Anti-Semitism. New York: Franklin Watts, 1985.
Examines the origin and development of anti-semitism as well as the effect it has on Jewish people.

Erdoes, Richard. A Picture History of Ancient Rome. New York: Macmillan Company,
A simplified illustrated history of Rome, from its mythical foundation by Romulus and Remus, to the coming of the barbarians and the last western emperor.

Fradin, Dennis B. The Netherlands: Enchantment of the World. U.S.A.: Regensteiner Publishing Enterprises, Inc., 1983.
Discusses the history and culture of a country in which nearly half the land is below sea level, protected from flooding only by a network of man-made dikes and dams.

Garczynska, Marie J. Tales from Russia. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1976.
Includes: Prince Ivan and the Firebird; Soldier Fedor's Card Game; Maria Marina; Czar Nicolas and the Giant Vatsek; The String Bean that Went through the Roof of the World; Ax Soup; Kvakouchka the Frog Princess; A Strange Judgment; The Legend of the Salty Sea; Igor the Poor Man and Boris the Rich Man; Basil and the Winged Dragon.

Garfinkel, Bernard. Margaret Thatcher. New York: Chelsea House, 1985.
The story of the daughter of a small town grocer who rose to become Britain's first woman prime minister. Her leadership during the Falkland crisis adds to her status as a strong leader.

Goode Stephen. The End of Detente: U.S. Soviet Relations. New York: Franklin Watts, 1981.
Examines the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, the "Cold War", and the resultant detente and its problems.

Greene, Carol. Poland: Enchantment of the World. U.S.A.: Regensteiner Publishing Enterprises, Inc. 1983.
Describes the history, geography, industry, culture, and other features of this European country on the Baltic Sea.

Greenway, John. Tales from the British Isles. Morristown, N.J., 1979.
Includes: Gormless Tom (Ireland); You Can't Please Everybody (Scotland); Jack and Cornish Giant (England); The Clever Men of Gotham (England); How Greed Caught a Thief (Scotland); Jack and His Friends (Ireland); Death in a Green Bag (England); The Witch and Her Cow-milking Boy (England); Cunning Sean and Dean (Ireland).

Hargreaves, Pat. The Antartic. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1980.
Takes the reader on a cruise of a mighty ocean, telling of its history, discovery, and exploration, the people who live on its shores, and the animals and plants found around it.

_____ The Artic. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett. 1981.
Takes the reader on a cruise of a mighty ocean, telling of its history, discovery, and exploration, the people who live on its shores, and the animals and plants found around it.

_____ The Atlantic. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1980.
Takes the reader on a cruise of a mighty ocean, telling of its history, discovery, and exploration, the people who live on its shores, and the animals and plants found around it.

_____ The Mediterranean. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett,
Takes the reader on a cruise of a mighty waterway, telling of its history, exploration, the people who live on its shores, and the animals and plants found around it.

_____ The Pacific. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdette, 1981.
Takes the reader on a cruise of a mighty ocean, telling of its history, discovery, and exploration, the people who live on its shores, and the animals and plants found around it.

Haviland, Virginia, retells. Favorite Fairy Tales: Told in Scotland. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1963
Contains: The Page Boy and the Silver Goblet; Peerifool; The Brownie O'Fern-Den; The Good Housewife and Her Night Labors; The Giant Sea Serpent.

Hawkes, Nigel and others. Chernobyl: The End of the Nuclear Dream.
Explains why the Chernobyl explosion happened; what it means for the scientific and political future of nuclear development; what the health and environmental dangers it has created are; and why for years there has been secrecy and misinformation about the true nature of nuclear reactors.

Hills, C.A.R. The Rhine. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdette, 1979.
The Rhine is followed from its source to the deltas. Its cities, people, industry, and its place in history and legend are examined.

_____. The Seine. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett,1981.
Follows France's major river from its source in Burgundy, through Paris, to the sea at LeHavre and discusses the river's importance to Frence history, culture, and the economy.

Hintz, Martin. Finland: Enchantment of the World. U.S.A.: Regensteiner Publishing Company, 1983.
Explores the geograpny, history, traditions, social life and arts of the country which sits astride the Artic Circle.

Hodger, C. Walker. Magna Carta. New York: Coward-McCann Inc.,1966.
Tells about the events leading up to the signing of the Magna Carta, why the king's power was limited.

Hoffman, Mark, ed. The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1989. New York: Scripp Howard Company, 1988.
A ready-reference for numerous topics. Gives statistics for nations of the world, shows national flags, has maps along with other pertinent information related to social studies.

Hughes, Jill. Imperial Rome. New York: Gloucester Press, 1985.
A simple introduction to the politics military might, society, achievements, and more of the Roman Empire.

Irizarry, Carmen. Spain: THe Land and Its People. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1974.
A pictorial and descriptive survey of Spanish politics, culture, sports, society, history, cuisine and industry, and of the daily life, customs, religious practices and character of the Spanish people.

Knight, David C. The First Book of Berlin. New York: Franklin Watts, 1970.
Covers the past history, the city, its historic buildings,and its monuments since World War II.

Laing, Frederick. Tales from Scandinavia. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burnett, 1979.
Contains: In the Beginning; The Gold Necklace and the Statue; Loki's Bet; Thor's Visit to Jotunheim; Frey Win a Bride and Loses His Famous Sword;How the Gods Chained the Fenris Wolf; The Eagle and the Golden Apples; Even the Stones Weep for Balder; The Twilight of the Gods.

Lambert, David and Jane Insley. Great Discoveries and Inventions. New York: Facts on File, 1987.
Information on printing, plastics, development of the wheel, rockets, centrifugal forces, lasers, x-rays, and holograms. Glossary included.

Lawson, Don. An Album of World War II: Home Fronts. New York: Franklin Watts, 1980.
Discusses the lives, attitudes, and homes of the Germans, French, British, Soviets, Americans and Japanese during World War II.

Leech, Michael. Italy: The Land and Its People. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1974.
Wit and culture are emphasized in a review of Italy's past and present social, political, military, and economic achievements.

Leslie, Sarah. The World's Greatest Inventors. New York: Platt & Munk, Publishers, 1980.
Gives a short description of the inventions of Eli Whitney, Elias Howe, Marconi, McGoffey and Thurman, John Walker, Charles D. Seeberger, Alexander Graham Bell, Elisha Otis,

Samuel Morse, Whitcomb Judson and Gideon Sundback, Thomas Edison, Louis Daguerre, Johann Gutenberg, the Wright brothers, Benjamin Franklin, Christian Huggens, Galileo Galilei,and John Garric.

LeVert, Suzanne. The Sakharov File: A Study in Courage. New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1986.
Introduces the lives of Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Elena Bonner, against a background of Russian history, especially, since the 1917 Revolution. Discusses how Sakharov's and his wife's outspoken ideas and activities ran afoul of the authorities and the punishments they had endured for upholding the cause for human rights.

Lifshitz, Danielle. France: The Land and Its People. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1975.
Explores the country's geographical, social, and historical features, describing the achievements of Frenchmen, inventors, sportsmen, and legendary heroes.

Lyte, Charles. The Thames . Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1980.
Gives the history of the Thames, its source and the towns it passes through.. Gives a look at the people who live or are affected by the river. Gives its impact on the economics of England.

Macdonald, Fiona. The Middle Ages. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1987.
Describes in text and illustrations how people in Europe lived and worked during the three centuries between 1200 and 1500.

Mandel, William M. Soviet,but not Russian. Palo Alta, Calif.: Ramparts Press, 1984.
Discusses the ethnic groups in the Soviet Union and the relationship between the groups and the government.

Meyer, Kathleen Allen. Ireland: Land of Mist and Magic. Minneapolis, Minn.: Dillon Press, Inc., 1983.
Presents Irish history, traditions, social life and customs, educatio, sports, with a chapter on the Irish in the U.S.

Miguel, Pierre. The Days of Knights and castles. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1980.
Portrays the art, medicine, education, travel, clothing, agriculture, festivals, tournaments, and warfare of the Middle Ages.

Moffitt, Frederick. Tales from Ancient Greece. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett,1979.
Includes: Diary; Odysseus' Navigation Chart; The Eagle and the Geese

Moran, Tom. A Family in Ireland. Minneapolis, Minn.: Lerner Publications Co., 1986
Presents the life of a family living on a farm in county Galway, Ireland, describing the work of the parents and the school and recreational activities of children.

Morey, George. West Germany: The Land and Its People. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett. 1974.
A pictorial survey of the German people and their society, together with information on the physical nature of the country.

Newman, Fred. Leaders of the Russian Revolution. Morristown, N.J.: Silver Burdett, 1981.
Briefly discusses the roles Lenin, Trotsky, Keronsky, and Kornilov played in bringing about the Russian Revolution. Illustrated with color and black and white photographs and drawings. Has a chronology of events at the end of each biographical sketch.

Olsen, Kari. Sweden, a Good Life for All. Minneapolis, Minn.: Dillion Press, 1983.
Presents Swedish geography, education, traditions, social customs, and sports with a chapter on Swedes in America.

Parker, Fan. The Russian Alphabet Book. New York: Coward-McConn Inc., 1961.
Presents the Russian alphabet and its phonetic spelling. Shows the English spelling and Russian spelling of key cities in Russia. Contains a time line of Russian history up to 1960.

Parker, Nancy Wilson. The United Nations from A to Z. Hong Kong, China: South China Printing Co., 1985.
An alphabetical guide to the people, countries, organizations, and activities of the United Nations.

Pimlott, John. The First World War. New York: W. H. Smith Publishers, 1987.
Covers the period 1900-18 emphasizing the political, social, and economic history that led to the First World War.

Powell, Anton. Renaissance Italy. New York: Warwick Press, 1980.
Traces the important developments that occurred during the Italian Renaissance and highlights achievements in trade and exploration, art, architecture, science, and medicine.

Pringle, Laurence. Nuclear War: From Hiroshima to Nuclear Winter.
Traces the history of nuclear warfare from the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to the present situation created by the arms race and predicts the effects of both a limited and a large-scale nuclear war.

Robinson, Charles A., Jr. Ancient Greece. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Provides a history of ancient Greece describing the people, their myths, art, architecture, literature, philosophy, and daily life.

_____. Ancient Rome. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
An account of life in Ancient Rome, from its founding through the rise of Christianity and the fall of the Roman Empire.

Rossel, Seymour. The Halocaust. New York: Franklin Watts, 1981.
Discusses how between 1938 and 1945, the Nazi planned and carried out a program of exterminating Jews in Europe. Tells how the halocaust continues to affect our everyday lives.

Rutland, Jonathan. A Roman Town. New York: Warwick Press, 1986.
Drawings and text reveal the structure of various buildings in a typical town of the Roman Empire, and tells how they were used.

Slater, Don. Why Do Wars Happen? New York: Gloucester Press, 1988.
An easy reader that answers what, why, who, and how of war.

Sauvan, Phillip. Do You Know about Castles and Crusaders? . New York: Warwick Press, 1986.
Examines the various aspects of life in the Middle Ages. Looks at military campaigns, castles. and every day life.

Stwertka, Eve, and Albert Stwertka. Industrial Pollution: Poisoning Our PLanet. New York: Franklin Watts, 1981.
Discusses the horrible effects of industrial waste on human beings and their environment.

Sullivan, George. Pope John Paul, II. New York: Walker and Co., 1986.
A biography of Karol Wojtyla of Poland , the first non-Italian to be elected pope in several centuries.

Time-Life Books. Britain Alexandria, Va.: Author, 1986.
An introduction to the geography, history, economy, government, and people of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

_____. France. Alexandria, Va., 1986.
An introduction to the geography, history, economy, government, and the people of France.

_____. Germany. Alexandria, Va,: Authors, 1986.
An introduction to the geography, history, economy, government. and prople of Germany.

_____. Italy. Alexandria, Va., 1986.
Describes Ital's natural resources, people, history, economics,

and government.

_____. Scandinavia. Alexandria, Va.: Author, 1987.
An introduction to the geography, history, economy, government, and people of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, and Finland.

_____. The Soviet Union. Alexandria, Va.: Author, 1985.
Describes the Soviet Union's geography, economics, government, and people. Gives the history of this vast country.

_____. The World's Great Religions. New York: Golden Press, 1966.
A comparison of the great religions; Hinduism, Buddhism, Philosophy of China, Islam, Judaism, Christianity including many subdivisions. Has illustrations (paintings and photographs) in color.

Unstead, R.J. Looking at Ancient History. New York: Macmillan Co., 1967.
Describes the daily life, customs, religions, great leaders, political history of the ancient world Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, and Rome

Weiss, Malcolm. Toxic Waste: Clean-Up or Cover-Up?. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Examines the increasing problem Of hazardous waste disposal in our society.

Wepman, Dennis. Adolf Hitler. New York: Chelsea House, 1985.
A biographical portrait of Hitler detailing the personal as well historical events that shaped his life, the country and culture from which he rose to power.

Williams, Trevor I. The History of Invention: From Stone Axes to Silicon Chips. New York: Facts on File, 1987.
Tells how each invention met a need and created a new breakthrough.

Willson, Robina Beckles. Merry Christmas: Children at Christmastime Around the World. New York: Philomel Books, 1983.
Presents Christmas traditions, legends, carols, and recipes from many countries around the world.

Windrow, Martin. The Roman Legionary. New York: Franklin Watts, 1984.
Describes the training, equipment, duties, campaigns and the like of the Roman army.

_____. The Viking Warrior. New York; Franklin Watts,1984.
Describes the Norsemen, their ships and equipment, the reasons for their voyage, their tactics, and more.

NONPRINT

National Geographic Society. Geography of Europe: Eastern Europe "The Balkan Countries" [3 filmstrips and cassettes] Washington, D.C.: Authors, 1982.
Introduces students to Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Romania. Focuses on the capital cities, centers of population, governmental institutions, agriculture, leading industries, and cultural pursuits. Basic orientation of the kit is toward the present and future.

_____. Geography of Europe: Central Europe [3 filmstrips and cassettes]. Washington, D.C.: Authors, 1982.
Includes; Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, West Germany, East Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. Focuses on population, governmental institutions, agriculture, leading industries, and cultural pursuits.

_____. Geography of Europe: Iberian Peninsula [Filmstrip and cassette]. Washington, D.C.: Authors, 1982.
Introduces students to the countries that make up the Iberian Peninsula: Spain, Portugal, and Andorra. Explains the customs and traditions, industry and agriculture, capital cities and centers of population, governmental institutions.

_____. Geography of Europe: Northern Europe "The Nordic Countries" [Filmstrip and cassette]. Washington, D.C.: Authors, 1982.
Covers Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Iceland. Focuses on capital cities, centers of population, governmental institutions, agriculture, leading industries, and cultural pursuits. The emphasis is on human geography.

_____. Geography of Europe: Southern Europe [3 filmstrips and cassettes]. Washington, D.C.: Authors, 1982.
Includes Italy, San Marino, Vatican City, and Malta. Focuses on the capital cities, centers of population, governmental institutions, agriculture, leading industries, and cultural pursuits. Historical facts are cited only when neede to explain an existing situation.

_____. Geography of Europe: Western Europe [3 filmstrips and cassettes]. Washington, D.C.: Authors, 1982.
Includes the British Isles, the low countries, France, and Monaco. Focuses on capital cities, centers of population, governmental institutions, agriculture, leading industries, and cultural pursuits. The basic orientation of the kit is toward the present and the future.

_____. The Middle Ages "Feudal Life" [Filmstrip and cassette]. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1983.
Discusses key elements of everyday life in the Middle Ages, explains the system of loyalty and obligation of feudalism, illustrates the pleasures and pastimes of the nobility, traces patterns of work and celebration among peasants, and notes the influence of the church.

_____. The Middle Ages "A Historical Overview" [Filmstrip and cassette]. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1983.
Provides a historical background of major events during the Middle Ages, discusses the role of feudalism and the catholic church , identifies the factors that led to the development of towns and cities, introduces prominent people of the times.

_____. The Middle Ages "The Rise of Towns" [Filmstrip and cassette]. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1983.
Explores economic and political changes that led to the development of towns, examines ways towns rise, and identifies cultural achievements that began in towns of the times.

Selznick, David O. (Producer),and Jack Conway (Director). A Tale of Two Cities [Videotape]. New York: Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer Corp.(Renewed by MGM/UA Home Video), 1985.
Based on Dicken's novel A Tale of Two Cities, this videotape recreates the French Revolution. It is a black and white classic. It runs for approximately 2 hours and 2 minutes.

Society for Visual Education. The Aegean Greeks [Filmstrip and cassette]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, 1977.
Focuses on the development of a Greek civilization from the first Aegean settlements to the Macedonian conquest. Pictures of ancient Greece are also included.

_____. The Imperial Romans [Filmstrip and cassette]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, 1977.
Covers time from the reign of Augustus Caesar to the capture of the Eternal City by Odacer in A.D. 476.

_____. The Italian Romans [Filmstrip and cassette]. Chicago, Illinois: Authors, 1977.
Covers the period from the Pre-Republican Period through the conquest of the Mediterranean area. Pictures of Roman remains are included.

_____. The Mediterranean Greeks [Filmstrip and cassette]. Chicago, Illinois: Author, 1977.
Focuses on the spread of the Greek culture throughout the ancient world mainly as a result of the conquests of Alexander the Great.

_____. The Soviet Union [Filmstrip Kit]. Chicago, Illinois: Author, 1984.
Kit includes 4 filmstrips and cassettes, 1 teacher's guide, 6 worksheets for each filmstrip. Titles are: USSR Geography; USSR Resources and Industry; USSR City and Farm Life; USSR Arts, Culture, and Institutions.

Spiegel, Sam and Franklin J. Schaffner (Producers) & Franklin Schaffner (Director). Nicholas and Alexander [Videotapes]. Burbank, California: Horizon Pictures, Inc., 1971.
The award-winning videotape is in two parts. Tells of the final years of the Russian Tsar and Empress. Begins in 1904 and ends with the Russian Revolution. A new government takes form under Lenin. It is in color and lasts for approximately 4 hours in total length.

MAPS

Facts on File. The Maps on File Collection©. New York: Authors, 1989.
A looseleaf collection of approximately 400 maps covering every country in the world, every U.S. state and Canadian Province, all oceans and continents as well as major economic and political issues in the news. The maps are designed for photocopying by students as well as teachers. Comes with an annual update.

National Geographic Society-Cartographic Division. The Face and Faith of Poland. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1982.
Side I is a political/physical map showing industry, natural resources, Soviet army divisions, with a scale of 1 inch equals 50 miles. Has an essay by Czslaw Miloszy, Nobel laureate.
Side II has photographs from daily living with commentaries on each. Has quotes from Pope John Paul II.

_____. The Historic Mediterranean: 800 B.C. to A.D. 1500 (Side I), The Mediterranean Seafloor (Side II). Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1982.
Side I has a map scale of 1 inch equals 75 miles. Shows Islamic, Byzantine, Roman, and Phonecian sites. Shipping routes and roads are shown. Contemporary names of the ancient sites are written in parenthesis. Side II illustrates the various basins, valleys, and plains of the Mediterranean seafloor.

_____. Medieval England (Side I), British Isles (Side II). Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1979.
Side I is a poster/map showing regions of medieval England and the elements that were typical of medieval times (e.g. knights, cathedrals, estates, etc.). Side II is a political map with a scale of 1 inch equals 26.6 miles. Regions, counties, and districts that make up the British Isles are shown.

_____. A Traveler's Map of the Alps. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1985.
Side I gives pictures of famous landmarks in the region and a written description of each with a map of the area. Side II is a large map with a scale of 1 inch equals 15.7 miles.

_____. A Traveler's Map of the British Isles. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1974.
Side I is a brief travelogue of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Northern Ireland is given with small political maps of each. Side II is a political map of the British Isles and Northern Ireland with a map scale of 1 inch equals 26.4 miles.

_____. A Traveler's Map of Spain and Portugal. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1984.
Side I gives pictures of famous sites with a written description of each. A small map is given with a scale of 1 inch equals 100 miles. Side II is a political/physical map with the scale of 1 inch equals 29.2 miles.

PERIODICALS

Abridged Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. New York: H.W. Wilson Company, 1985-1989.
An author and subject index to the magazines subscribed to by this library. Can be used to find current information on specific topics.

Current Biography. Bronx, New York: H.W. WIlson Company, 1989.
Presents articles monthly except in December on people who are prominent in the news on the national and international level.

Life Magazine. New York: Time Inc. 1985-1989.
Monthly magazine which features superior photography. Covers people, places. and events on the national and international level.

National Geographic Magazine. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1985-1989.
A nonprofit scientific and educational magazine which features photojournalism covering national and international subjects.

National Geographic World. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society. 1986, 1987, 1989.
Spotlights animal stories and adventures from around the world. It is an easy reader which has puzzles and games.

Newsweek . Livingston, New Jersey: Newsweek, Inc., 1985-1989.
A weekly news magazine which covers issues, people, events, and places on a national and international level.

Time. New York: Time Inc.1989.
A weekly news magazine which covers issues, people, events, and places on a national and international level.

OTHER RESOURCES

Reference Books

Children's Britannica. Chicago, Illinois: Britannica, Inc., 1989.

Compton's Encyclopedia. Chicago, Illinois: F. E. Compton Company, 1979.

Discovering Natural Sciences. Chicago, Illinois: Britannica Educational 1971.

The Encyclopedia of Careers and Vocational Guidance . Chicago, Illinois: J. S. Ferguson Pulbishing Co. , 1978-79. (Revised).

National Geographic Atlas of the World . Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1981 (Revised)

The Raintree Illustrated Science Encyclopedias. Milwaukee: Raintree Publishers, 1984.

Young People's Science Encyclopedia . Chicago, Illinois: Children's Press, 1979.

Webster's New Geographical Dictionary . Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster, Inc., 1984.

World Almanac and Book of Facts 1990. New York: Scripps Howard Company, 1989.

World Book Encyclopedia. Chicago, Illinois: World Book Inc., 1990.

NEWSPAPERS

The Daily Herald. Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina: Roanoke Herald, Inc.
A daily afternoon paper that is received in the library the next morning. Focuses mainly on the local news of Halifax and Northhampton counties. Does include pertinent state, national, and international news.

The Evening Telegram. Rocky Mount, North Carolina: Rocky Mount Publishing Company.
A daily afternoon paper that is received in the library the next morning. Focuses mainly on the news of Edgecombe and Nash counties. Does carry major state, national, and international news.

The Raleigh News and Observer. Raleigh, North Carolina: Frank Daniels.
A daily morning paper that is received everyday except Sunday. Focuses mainly on international and state news. Does feature outstanding local news.

The Scotland Neck Commonwealth. Scotland Neck, North Carolina: Park Newspapers of Northeastern N.C., Inc.
A weekly paper that is received on Wednesday. Focuses on local news.

CREDITS

The science and social studies outlines are taken directly from the **North Carolina Basic Education Plan.**

The sample lessons for science and social studies are from **Media Skills for Middle Schools. Lucille W. Van Vliet. Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1984.**. The science lesson was taken from Lesson 12 on page 218, and the social studies lesson was adapted from Lesson 11 on page 71.

The majority of the annotations are from the catalog card for the book or filmstrip. The others were written by the librarian after previewing or examining the materials.